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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

December Data
1985

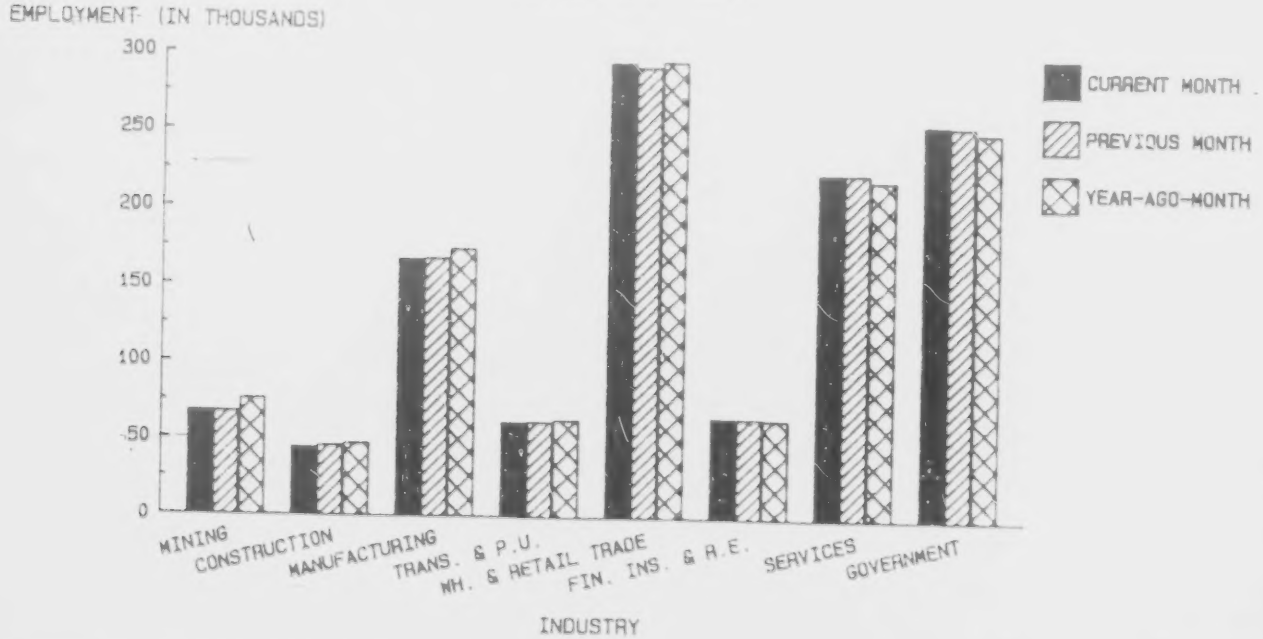
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma during December totaled 1,436,200 according to the latest estimate based on the place-of-residence or current population survey method. This compared to the revised November estimate of 1,438,300 or a drop of 3,100 during the latest 30-day period. Employment losses of 4,100 in domestic service, self-employed, and unpaid family workers, along with a 3,600 decline in agricultural jobs, more than offset the minor increase of 1,500 registered by wage and salary workers. Comparison of this months employment to that of December 1984 shows a very minor overall gain of 400 jobs.

Unemployment was estimated at 109,100, or 1,000 fewer over the 30 day span, but still some 6,200 greater than a year ago. The unemployment rate of 7.1 percent for December was unchanged from the preceding month, but considerably above the 6.7 percent rate posted for December 1984.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
DECEMBER, 1985



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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT RISES IN DECEMBER

The December statewide nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,183,500, up 1,500 from the revised total of 1,182,000 in November. Not surprisingly, the dominant increase occurred in trade where retailers added 2,800 workers for the holiday shopping season. During this November-December period, four other major industries also contributed additions to nonagricultural employment. These industries were government, with an increase of 800, followed by finance-insurance-real estate which inched upward 200 jobs. Services and mining were also on the plus side with a minor gain of 100 positions. Meanwhile, the three remaining major industry divisions experienced payroll reductions in December. Construction jobs were cut back 1,400 overall, as building activity slowed, and normal seasonal trends prevailed. Manufacturing slipped 700 as some plant closings and temporary seasonal layoffs occurred at numerous establishments. Transportation-public utilities employment dropped by 400, mostly caused by reductions in the trucking and warehousing industry.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment declined 10,700 in December compared to the corresponding 1984 month. The majority of the decrease over the year was in mining and manufacturing where payroll jobs were reduced 8,200, and 7,000, respectively. The construction industry also showed a year to year drop of 2,900 positions, while transportation-public utilities slipped by 1,800 and wholesale-retail trade uncharacteristically declined by 1,100 jobs. Gains in employment since last December were registered by three industries. Government was estimated to have grown by 4,900 jobs during the past year, with increases spread fairly uniformly among federal, state, and local government units. Service employment also advanced over the year, recording a gain of 4,500 jobs largely concentrated in establishments engaged in providing health and personal services. Finance-insurance-real estate also increased by 900, as most of the gain was in agencies other than banks or insurance carriers.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Unemployment rates increased over the month in 38 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in December, while joblessness decreased in 32 and remained unchanged in the other 7 counties. Statewide, unemployment in December was unchanged from the revised November estimate of 7.1 percent. At the national level, the unemployment rate of 6.7 percent was a repeat of the November figure. Year-ago comparisons of the unemployment rates of individual counties indicated that 51 increased, 24 decreased, and 2 were unchanged. Compared to December 1984, the state rate increased from 6.7 to 7.1 percent, while the national rate contracted with a reduction from 7.0 to 6.7 percent.

The largest metropolitan statistical areas, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa, matched strides as each had drops in unemployment rates from last month, but increased on the year ago comparison basis. The Lawton MSA rate was unchanged from November, and slightly lower than in December 1984. Meanwhile, the Enid MSA unemployment rate regressed slightly from the November rate, but jumped 1.1 percent when compared to December of last year.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Joblessness, as represented by the number of claimants for insured unemployment benefits during the week which ended December 21, 1985, totaled 28,768. This was 2,684 more than made claims during November and represented an over-the-month increase of 10.3 percent, as well as an over-the-year increase of 4,693 or 19.5 percent. The December total of applicants was exceeded during the other months of 1985 only by the 29,941 claims filed in January and the 30,435 filed in March. The December count, however, exceeded by 6,456 the year's low of 22,314 claims recorded in October. The annual monthly average during 1985 was 26,686 claimants for unemployment benefits.

Duration of unemployment represented by the claimants for unemployment benefits during December increased in each of the three categories tabulated. Comparing December rates with those of November, the data indicates that claims from those from construction industries increased over the month by 30 percent in the "under 5 weeks" period and by 29 percent in the "5-14- weeks" period. Manufacturing claimants for a period of "5-14 weeks" increased over the month 18 percent. This certainly represented additional and persistent unemployment for a large number of the state's labor force. The occupational attachment of those who sought employment insurance benefits during December represented those classifications reported throughout 1985. The ten general occupational classes are identified and defined, in detail, in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), a publication of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Over the month, between November and December, the occupational attachment of claimants for unemployment benefits decreased as a percentage of the total, in the categories professional-technical-managerial (from 12.7 to 11.8), clerical (from 14.5 to 14.0), services (from 7.6 to 7.2), machine (from 6.6 to 6.5) and benchwork (from 5.8 to 5.2).

The notable increase, in absolute numbers, was in structural work with 6,836 claimants in December. This increased its proportion of the total from 21.8 to 23.8 percent. Miscellaneous occupations, with 6,292 claimants, remained unchanged over the month with 21.9 percent of the total. The combined total of these two groups represents 45.7 percent of the insured unemployment applicants in December. Some examples of occupations represented by these categories from the DOT in structural work include welder, electrician, building and construction workers. Miscellaneous occupations are not unusual or rare. This category is most relevant to current Oklahoma unemployment. It includes motor freight and transportation occupations and those from the extraction of minerals, and from amusements and recreation.

As this issue of the Review reports data from the last month of the calendar year 1985, it is appropriate to mention that the unemployment insurance system does not cover all those who are among the ranks of the unemployed in the economy. The state data collected and reported in this publication each month represents those who filed applications for benefits.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration		
					Under 5 Weeks	5-14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total*	28,768	100.0	19,598	9,170	10,029	11,344	7,395
Mining	3,224	11.2	2,812	412	902	1,456	866
Construction	6,379	22.2	6,054	325	2,220	2,666	1,493
Manufacturing	6,021	20.9	4,031	1,990	2,216	2,313	1,492
Transp. Pub. Util.	1,184	4.1	878	306	439	451	294
Trade	4,380	15.2	2,197	2,183	1,501	1,683	1,196
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	877	3.0	267	610	322	296	259
Services	5,256	18.3	2,415	2,841	1,813	1,992	1,451
Other	1,447	5.0	944	503	616	487	344

* Data for week ending December 21, 1985

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 42.0 hours each week at an average hourly rate of $10.06 or an average weekly salary of $422.52 during December 1985. The difference, over the month, between November and December hours and earnings averages was too small to infer any great significance: a salary difference of ten cents, a decrease of 0.2 hours and a nickel increase in average hourly wage.

The weekly salaries in durable goods decreased slightly as did average hours worked each week. No real change in average salaries can be observed in the data.

Salaries in nondurable goods increased weekly, on average, by $3.00, while average hours worked dipped a small fraction and hourly wages increased, though only by ten cents an hour.

More variance, over the month, occurred within industry groups than was observed the previous months in 1985. In durable goods, weekly salaries increased, on average over the month, in all but machinery, except electrical and instruments and related products. The most dramatic over the month increase, occurred in primary metal industries where hours increased 3.5 to elevate average weekly hours to 46.2, and weekly salaries increased $23.14 to $440.75. Hourly wages on average, however, decreased a small amount during the same period. In the manufacturing of instruments and related products, the average weekly salary decreased $76.56 over the month, as the average weekly hours dropped 6.7 to 42.1 a week. Other, less spectacular dips in wages and hours occurred over the month in food and kindred products, in apparel and other textile products, and in petroleum refining. Small increases in average weekly salaries were reported for paper and allied products, for printing and publishing, and for newspapers and periodicals.

Of the five nonmanufacturing industries, for which hours and earnings are reported each month, construction reflected changes attributable to both the industry in general and the season. A decline in average weekly earnings of $25.78 resulted in a December average of $361.94 a week. A decrease of hours by 2.6, dropped the weekly average to 31.5 hours. Oil and gas extraction salaries increased $39.19 weekly and hours increased an average of 1.8 to lengthen the average workweek as the hourly earnings increased forty-five cents to equal an average of $11.10 an hour. Workers in wholesale trade and in retail trade, except eating and drinking establishments, experienced slight increases in average weekly salaries and in hourly wages. Average weekly hours changed but a fraction in wholesale trade and none at all in retail trade.

Finally, workers in public utilities appeared to lose previous month-to-month momentum in wage and salary increases, as the average weekly salary dropped by $2.00 and hours worked dipped 1.1 on average between the November and December reporting dates.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Dec. 1985p	Nov. 1985r	Dec. 1984r	Nov '85 Dec.85	Nov.85 Dec.85	Dec.84 Dec.85
Total Labor Force †	1545.2	1548.4	1538.7	- .2	-3.1	6.5
Unemployment	132.2	133.2	138.8	- .8	-1.0	-6.6
Unemployment Rate	8.6	8.6	9.0	X	X	X
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.6	8.6	8.9	X	X	X
Total Employment	1412.9	1415.3	1399.8	- .2	-2.4	13.1
Agriculture	44.5	45.6	45.5	-2.4	-1.1	-1.0
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	170.2	174.3	180.0	-2.4	-4.1	- 9.8
Idled by Labor Disputes	.4	.4	0	0	0	.4

† Based on place-of-residence concept.

Wage and Salary Workers, Total *	1183.5	1182.0	1194.2	0.1	1.5	-10.7
Manufacturing	167.1	167.8	177.1	-0.4	-0.7	- 9.9
Durable Goods	103.2	103.6	109.4	-0.4	-0.4	- 6.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3.0	3.1	3.0	-3.2	-0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.5	10.7	11.0	-1.9	-0.2	- 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.5	16.8	17.5	-1.8	-0.3	- 1.0
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.5	8.6	9.1	-1.2	-0.1	- 0.6
Machinery Exc. Electrical	12.6	12.7	14.8	-0.8	-0.1	- 2.2
Construction & Related Mach	12.8	12.9	14.1	-0.8	-0.1	- 1.3
Oil Field Machinery	8.1	8.2	9.1	-1.2	-0.1	- 1.0
General Industrial Machinery	6.0	6.1	6.7	-1.6	-0.1	- 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.1	11.2	11.9	-0.9	-0.1	- 0.8
Transportation Equipment	18.5	18.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	- 1.0
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.4	11.5	12.1	-0.9	-0.1	- 0.7
Aircraft & Parts	6.7	6.6	6.9	1.5	0.1	- 0.2
Instruments & Related Products	2.4	2.3	2.2	4.3	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	63.9	64.2	64.7	-0.5	-0.3	- 0.8
Food & Kindred Products	14.3	14.7	14.9	-2.7	-0.4	- 0.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.7	9.6	9.2	1.0	0.1	0.5
Paper & Allied Products	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.8	11.8	-0.8	-0.1	- 0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.3	7.4	8.1	-1.4	-0.1	- 0.8
Petroleum Refining	6.8	6.9	7.6	-1.4	-0.1	- 0.8
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.8	11.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.4	7.3	7.6	1.4	0.1	- 0.2
Mining	68.0	67.9	76.2	0.1	0.1	- 8.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	65.2	65.1	73.3	0.2	0.1	- 8.1
Construction	44.7	46.1	47.6	-3.0	-1.4	- 2.9
Heavy Construction Contractor	9.3	9.6	10.3	-3.1	-0.3	- 1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	61.8	62.2	63.6	-0.6	-0.4	- 1.8
Transportation	32.2	32.5	33.1	-0.9	-0.3	- 0.9
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	- 0.2
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	16.1	16.8	-1.9	-0.3	- 1.0
Communications & Electric, Gas	29.6	29.7	30.5	-0.3	-0.1	- 0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	295.2	292.4	296.3	1.0	2.8	- 1.1
Wholesale Trade	67.4	67.6	69.0	-0.3	-0.2	- 1.6
Retail Trade	227.8	224.8	227.3	1.3	3.0	0.5
General Merchandise Stores	31.9	30.9	33.0	3.2	1.0	- 1.1
Department Stores	13.2	13.0	14.8	1.5	0.2	- 1.6
Food Stores	38.1	38.2	39.2	-0.3	-0.1	- 1.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.4	27.2	26.3	0.7	0.2	1.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.9	14.8	16.5	7.4	1.1	- 0.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.0	65.8	65.1	0.3	0.2	0.9
Banking	21.2	21.1	22.1	0.5	0.1	- 0.9
Insurance Carriers	9.2	9.3	9.4	-1.1	-0.1	- 0.2
Services	224.4	224.3	219.9	0.0	0.1	4.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.3	11.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.2
Personal Services	11.9	11.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Health Services	70.2	70.4	68.7	-0.3	-0.2	1.5
Hospitals	28.1	28.4	28.0	-1.1	-0.3	0.1
Total Government	256.3	255.5	251.4	0.3	0.8	4.9
Federal Government	51.3	51.1	49.9	0.4	0.2	1.4
State and Local Government	205.0	204.4	201.5	0.3	0.6	3.5
State Government	72.9	72.0	71.7	1.3	0.9	1.2
Local Government	132.1	132.4	129.8	-0.2	-0.3	2.3

* These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
DECEMBER 1985

Industry Group	Dec 1985p	Nov 1985r	Dec 1984r	Dec 1985p	Nov 1985r	Dec 1984r	Dec 1985p	Nov 1985r	Dec 1984r
MANUFACTURING	$422.52	$422.42	$404.88	42.0	42.2	42.0	10.06	10.01	9.64
DURABLE GOODS	453.45	455.33	423.91	42.9	43.2	43.3	10.57	10.54	9.79
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	442.15	428.74	421.23	41.4	40.6	41.5	10.68	10.56	10.15
PRIMARY METAL IND.	440.75	417.61	377.32	46.2	42.7	42.3	9.54	9.78	8.92
FABRICATED METALS	372.19	362.56	404.34	40.9	40.6	41.9	9.10	8.93	9.65
FAB. STRUC. METALS	394.68	385.90	395.66	42.9	42.5	43.1	9.20	9.08	9.18
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	439.46	454.26	448.34	44.3	45.7	47.9	9.92	9.94	9.36
OIL FIELD MACH.	425.82	425.32	424.04	40.4	40.7	40.5	10.54	10.45	10.47
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	416.57	413.43	411.74	40.8	40.1	42.8	10.21	10.31	9.62
TRANSP. EQUIP.	632.25	626.85	469.09	45.0	45.0	38.8	14.05	13.93	12.09
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	428.58	505.14	420.39	42.1	48.9	48.1	10.18	10.33	8.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	368.04	364.91	368.93	40.4	40.5	39.5	9.11	9.01	9.34
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	325.62	328.82	325.31	40.2	41.0	41.6	8.10	8.02	7.82
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	187.13	194.43	180.80	37.5	39.2	36.6	4.99	4.96	4.94
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	434.83	430.26	435.37	44.1	42.6	42.6	9.86	10.10	10.22
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	407.03	398.58	395.32	42.8	42.0	41.7	9.51	9.49	9.48
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	382.96	372.72	406.30	40.1	39.4	41.8	9.55	9.46	9.72
PETROLEUM REFINING	517.05	521.37	501.70	40.3	40.7	34.6	12.83	12.81	14.50
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	493.95	454.76	480.85	44.5	42.7	44.4	11.10	10.65	10.83
CONSTRUCTION	361.94	387.72	412.54	31.5	34.1	36.9	11.49	11.37	11.18
PUBLIC UTILITIES	509.18	511.18	477.96	40.8	41.9	40.3	12.48	12.20	11.86
WHOLESALE TRADE	370.66	363.09	357.50	39.6	39.0	39.9	9.36	9.31	8.96
RETAIL TRADE*	193.13	189.41	192.76	31.0	31.0	31.6	6.23	6.11	6.10

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately* 122.8 *production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

*P - Preliminary R - Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: DECEMBER 1985

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DEC 85	NOV 85	DEC 84
	U.S.	108,063,000	7,717,000	115,780,000	6.7	6.7	7.0
	OKLAHOMA	1,436,200	109,100	1,545,300	7.1	7.1	6.7
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,360	640	8,000	8.0	7.5	7.7
2	ALFALFA	3,170	150	3,320	4.5	3.8	3.3
3	ATOKA	4,700	600	5,300	11.3	11.0	12.6
4	BEAVER	3,220	110	3,330	3.3	3.3	2.7
5	BECKHAM	8,980	950	9,930	9.6	10.0	8.5
6	BLAINE	5,390	390	5,780	6.7	7.7	5.7
7	BRYAN	14,680	1,130	15,810	7.1	7.7	7.2
8	CADDO	12,530	1,460	13,990	10.4	10.8	9.0
9	CANADIAN	32,275	1,875	34,150	5.5	5.8	4.7
10	CARTER	20,900	1,400	22,300	6.3	6.4	6.9
11	CHEROKEE	14,940	1,470	16,410	9.0	9.2	8.9
12	CHOCTAW	4,910	790	5,700	13.9	14.4	13.9
13	CIMARRON	1,420	80	1,500	5.3	5.3	3.9
14	CLEVELAND	74,000	4,150	78,150	5.3	5.3	4.6
15	COAL	1,980	270	2,250	12.0	11.2	13.4
16	COMANCHE	39,275	2,325	41,600	5.6	5.6	5.8
17	COTTON	2,310	110	2,420	4.5	5.7	4.8
18	CRAIG	7,480	600	8,080	7.4	7.2	6.6
19	CREEK	30,475	2,575	33,050	7.8	8.1	6.8
20	CUSTER	13,620	800	14,420	5.5	5.4	6.0
21	DELAWARE	9,990	1,040	11,030	9.4	8.3	9.2
22	DEWEY	2,920	130	3,050	4.3	4.9	7.0

	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DEC 85	NOV 85	DEC 84
23	ELLIS	2,510	150	2,660	5.6	5.7	6.6
24	GARFIELD	27,575	2,100	29,675	7.1	7.0	6.0
25	GARVIN	11,490	910	12,400	7.3	7.1	7.9
26	GRADY	19,050	1,810	20,860	8.7	8.9	7.4
27	GRANT	2,700	120	2,820	4.3	3.8	3.7
28	GREER	2,910	170	3,080	5.5	5.3	5.6
29	HARMON	1,770	100	1,870	5.3	5.9	5.2
30	HARPER	1,640	110	1,750	6.3	7.0	4.2
31	HASKELL	4,750	810	5,560	14.6	14.1	12.1
32	HUGHES	4,700	790	5,490	14.4	14.3	13.6
33	JACKSON	10,800	840	11,640	7.2	6.5	6.7
34	JEFFERSON	3,290	320	3,610	8.9	8.7	7.2
35	JOHNSTON	4,170	450	4,620	9.7	8.5	7.5
36	KAY	23,375	1,750	25,125	7.0	7.3	6.7
37	KINGFISHER	7,370	400	7,770	5.1	5.1	4.3
38	KIOWA	5,430	290	5,720	5.1	5.6	5.8
39	LATIMER	3,120	670	3,790	17.7	16.3	16.3
40	LEFLORE	11,960	1,730	13,690	12.6	11.8	10.1
41	LINCOLN	9,980	1,270	11,250	11.3	10.9	10.6
42	LOGAN	14,600	750	15,350	4.9	5.0	5.0
43	LOVE	2,470	230	2,700	8.5	8.2	9.8
44	McCLAIN	11,160	740	11,900	6.2	6.5	5.1
45	McCURTAIN	13,850	1,400	15,250	9.2	9.1	11.1
46	McINTOSH	5,820	540	6,360	8.5	8.2	10.5
47	MAJOR	3,690	260	3,950	6.6	5.9	5.0

	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DEC 85	NOV 85	DEC 84
48	MARSHALL	4,120	480	4,600	10.4	8.0	8.2
49	MAYES	15,920	1,750	17,670	9.9	10.0	11.0
50	MURRAY	5,500	450	5,950	7.6	7.7	7.7
51	MUSKOGEE	29,375	3,100	32,475	9.5	9.6	9.7
52	NOBLE	5,220	300	5,520	5.4	5.9	5.2
53	NOWATA	4,130	560	4,690	11.9	10.7	9.4
54	OKFUSKEE	4,080	480	4,560	10.5	10.5	10.4
55	OKLAHOMA	304,825	19,000	323,825	5.9	6.1	5.8
56	OKMULGEE	12,775	1,325	14,100	9.4	9.6	10.3
57	OSAGE	19,725	1,150	20,875	5.5	5.1	4.7
58	OTTAWA	12,100	1,475	13,575	10.9	10.7	10.3
59	PAWNEE	5,830	570	6,400	8.9	8.9	9.4
60	PAYNE	32,800	1,525	34,325	4.4	4.6	4.3
61	PITTSBURG	12,100	2,175	14,275	15.2	15.4	12.8
62	PONTOTOC	16,390	1,220	17,610	6.9	6.0	5.7
63	POTTAWATOMIE	29,675	2,225	31,900	7.0	6.5	5.6
64	PUSHMATAHA	2,900	440	3,340	13.2	12.4	13.7
65	ROGER MILLS	2,290	220	2,510	8.8	6.7	6.8
66	ROGERS	24,220	2,050	26,270	7.8	8.1	7.1
67	SEMINOLE	11,230	1,130	12,360	9.1	9.7	11.5
68	SEQUOYAH	14,810	1,530	16,340	9.4	8.7	7.1
69	STEPHENS	19,710	1,420	21,130	6.7	6.6	6.2
70	TEXAS	8,050	310	8,360	3.7	3.5	3.1
71	TILLMAN	4,200	340	4,540	7.5	6.9	7.6
72	TULSA	237,675	17,650	255,325	6.9	7.2	6.6

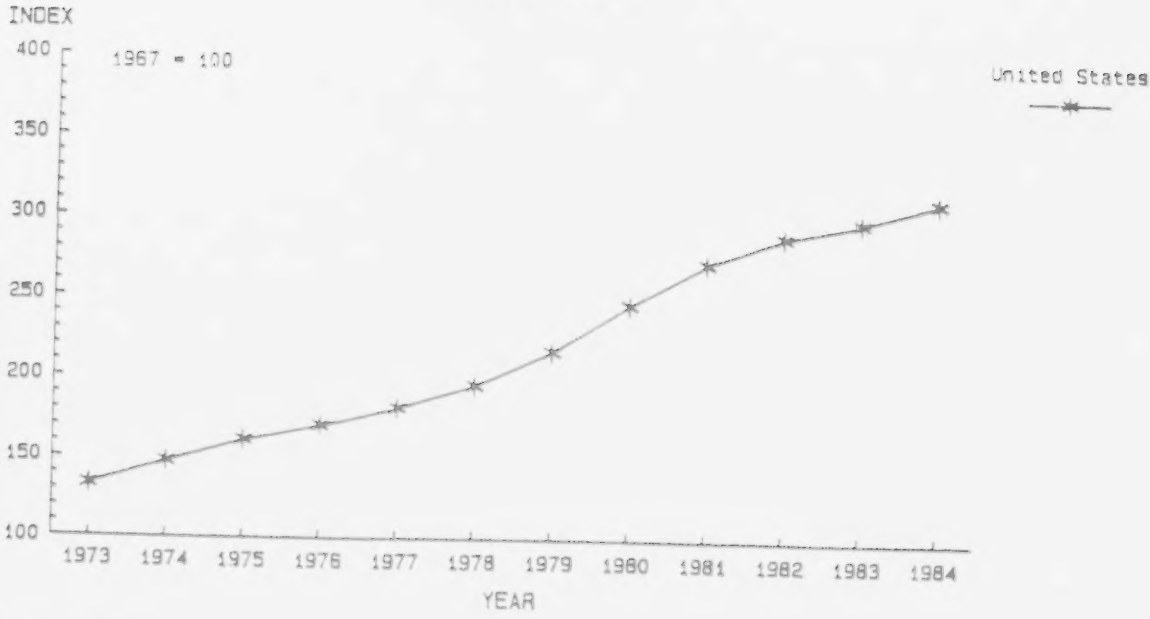
	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DEC 85	NOV 85	DEC 84
73	WAGONER	21,740	1,440	23,180	6.2	5.9	5.1
74	WASHINGTON	24,290	1,600	25,890	6.2	5.0	4.1
75	WASHITA	6,400	470	6,870	6.8	7.4	6.8
76	WOODS	5,750	200	5,950	3.4	2.6	2.5
77	WOODWARD	11,680	830	12,510	6.6	7.4	6.5
	OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	466,500	28,700	495,200	5.8	6.0	5.5
	TULSA MSA	333,800	24,900	358,700	6.9	7.1	6.5

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A.	NORTHWEST	37200	1900	39,100	4.9
B.	SOUTHWEST	52200	3800	56,000	6.8
C.	NORTH CENTRAL	78500	5500	84,000	6.5
D.	SOUTH CENTRAL	111500	8500	120,000	7.1
E.	CENTRAL	362100	22000	384,100	5.7
F.	TULSA	287900	21400	309,300	6.9
G.	EAST CENTRAL	98300	8000	106,300	7.5
H.	SOUTHERN	86400	7100	93,500	7.6
I.	NORTHEAST	98100	9100	107,200	8.5
J.	EASTERN	106800	10100	116,900	8.6
K.	SOUTHEAST	53600	8000	61,600	13.0
L.	CLEVELAND	63600	3800	67,400	5.6

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



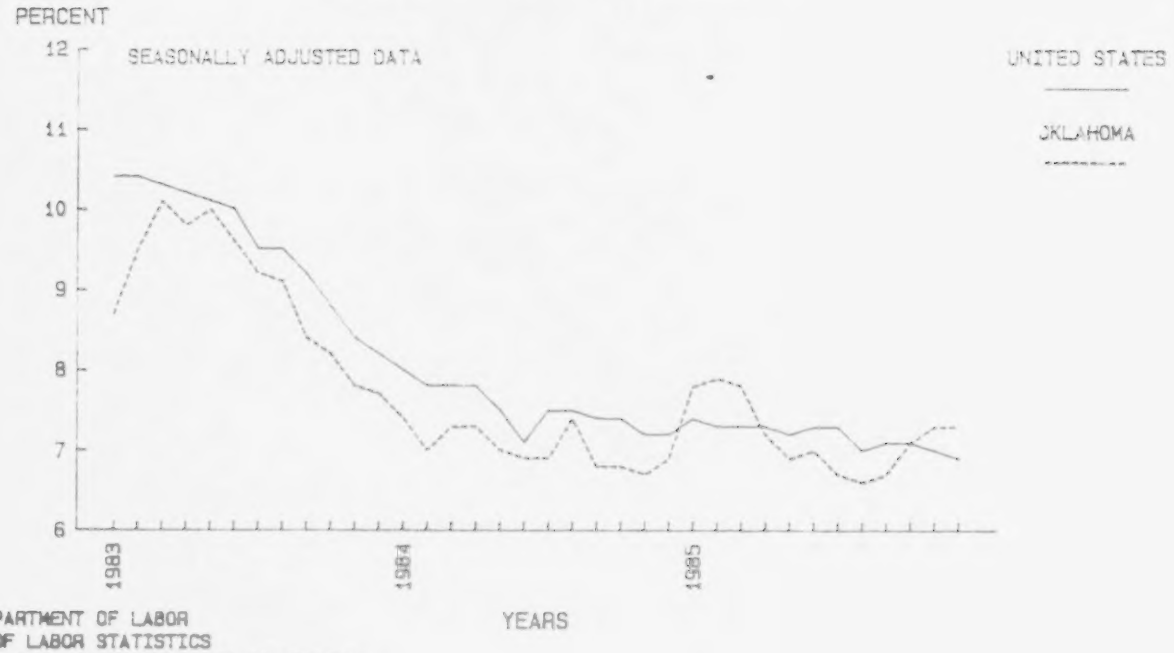
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0	323.5	3.4	0.2
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5	324.5	3.2	0.3
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3	325.5	3.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3	326.6	3.6	0.3
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5	327.4	3.8	0.2

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.6	AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.1	6.7	SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.1	OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.3	NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3	DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.0	7.2	--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.